

MON

MORALIST. *n. f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison*.

MORALITY. *n. f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.
The system of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift's Miscel.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*
2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To **MORALIZE.** *v. a.* [*moraliser*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.
He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?

—O yes, into a thousand families. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song. *Prior.*

To **MORALIZE.** *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Athenian's Sermons.*

MORALS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to show:

'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candor shine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS. *n. f.* [*mayais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landchapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and morasses of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *morass*

Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Johnson's Autumn, l. 480.*

MORBID. *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL. *n. f.* [*morbis* and *facis*, Lat. *morbifacis*, Fr.]

MORBI'FICK. *n. f.* Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbutnot.*

MOROSE. *n. f.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morose* tumours and excrecencies of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [from *morosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MON

MORDACIOUS. *adj.* *mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDACITY. *n. f.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration.

MORDICANT. *n. f.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

MORDICATION. *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesenteric veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sweating.

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MOR

MOR'L. *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *mor'l* is a plant, of which there are several species: one sort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkish white colour and stringy; its stalk, which is full of pith, rises to the height of a foot and an half, of a greenish cast and angular form, divided into several branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkish green and shining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an inch and an half: each flower is white, of a single leaf, cut in form of a basin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a star: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. There is a sort of *mor'l* that has a red fruit; and likewise another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *mor'ls* in strong ragouffs are found, *Gay's Trivia.*

And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.

2. A kind of cherry.

Mor'l is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MOR'ELAND. *n. f.* [*mopoland*, Saxon; *moor*, a mountain, and *land*.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Mor'lands*.

MOR'E'VER. *n. f.* [*more* and *ever*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

More'ever, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakespeare.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world; adding thereto, *more'ever*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakespeare.*

More'ever by them is thy servant warned. *Psal. xix. 11.*

MOR'EL'Y. *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ans.* *Glaive* and *morte*, French, and *glay mbr*, Erse, a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

MOR'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MOR'ION. *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a calque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, morions, and cuirass of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Pollish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested morions with their plummy pride. *Dryden.*

MOR'ISCO. *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shak. Henry VI.*

MOR'KIN. *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or inebriation. *Bailey.*

MOR'LING. *n. f.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a *MOR'LING*. } dead sheep. *Ans.*

MOR'MO. *n. f.* [*μωμος*.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *n. f.* [*maene*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MOR'NING. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the *morning*

Desire the earl to see me. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

She looks as clear

As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hol. vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *Jsa. xxviii. 19.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*